UNITED NATIONS

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 26

UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Yemen: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 34/11 of 14 December 1979 it approved the idea of establishing the University for Peace as a specialized international centre for postgraduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training and education for peace and its universal promotion within the United Nations system,

Recalling also that in its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980 it approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace,[1]

[1] See resolution 35/55, annex.

Recalling further its resolutions 45/8 of 24 October 1990 and 46/11 of 24 October 1991, on the tenth anniversary of the University for Peace and the report of the Secretary-General on that anniversary,[2] and its resolution 48/9 of 25 October 1993, in which it decided to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "University for Peace", and its resolution 50/41 of 8 December 1995, in which it decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "University for Peace" and requested the Secretary-General to consider ways of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the University for Peace and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session,

Recognizing once again that the University has suffered from financial limitations which have impeded the full development of the activities and programmes necessary for carrying out its important mandate,

Recognizing also the important and varied activities carried out by the University during the period 1993-1995, largely thanks to the financial contributions made by Canada, Costa Rica and Spain and contributions by foundations and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that in 1991 the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, established a Trust Fund for Peace consisting of voluntary contributions in order to provide the University with the means necessary to extend its sphere of activity to the rest of the world, to take full advantage of its potential capacity for education, research and support of the United Nations and to carry out its mandate of promoting peace in the world,

Noting also that the University has placed special emphasis, in the context of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[3] on the area of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building, as well as on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and that it has launched programmes in the area of democratic consensus-building and in the training of academic experts in the techniques of the peaceful settlement of conflicts, as well as a broad programme in Central America and the Caribbean on the building of cultures of peace,

Considering the importance of promoting an education for peace which will help to foster respect for the values inherent in peace and universal coexistence among human beings, such as respect for life, friendship and solidarity between peoples and the dignity and integrity of persons irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion or culture,

Considering with appreciation that the Government of Uruguay, in 1997, established, in the city of Montevideo, a World Centre for Research and Information on Peace, by agreement with the University for Peace, which gave that Centre the status of regional sub-headquarters of the University for Peace for South America,

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[2] A/46/580.

[3] A/47/277-S/24111.

Taking into account the efforts being made by the United Nations and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the development and promotion of a new culture of peace,

Recalling that in its resolution 46/11 it decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter an item entitled "University for Peace",

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the intense work done by the University for Peace, to consider ways of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the University for Peace and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session;

2. Invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies, as well as interested organizations and individuals, to contribute directly to the Trust Fund for Peace and to the budget of the University;

3. Invites Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, thereby demonstrating their support for a global peace studies institution whose mandate is the promotion of a global culture of peace;

4. Decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "University for Peace".

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 30

NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA

Cuba: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the heads of States or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as the "Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of regulations of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995 and 51/17 of 12 November 1996,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10 and 51/17, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General[1] on the implementation of resolution 51/17;

2. Reiterates its call on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. Once again urges States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

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[1] A/52/342 and Corr.1.